

The Yolo Democrat,

With Half-Sheet Supplement,
MAKING SIX PAGES EVERY WEEK.

Contains all County Official Advertisements.

WOODLAND, CAL.
Friday, January 1st, 1876.

FOR GOVERNOR.—The San Jose Mercury, a so-called Independent paper, nominates C. T. Ryland, a life-long Democrat, for Governor of the State, to succeed Booth.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—Don't fail to read the prospectus of this splendid weekly illustrated scientific paper. It starts on a new era with the new year, with great improvements upon its own brilliant past.

DEATH OF GERRIT SMITH.—This distinguished individual distinguished as a leading Abolitionist in years gone by and as a wealthy and liberal philanthropist more lately, died in New York City on the 28th instant.

REVEREND.—The Brooklyn (N. Y.) City Court has reversed the order of Judge McCue requiring Tilton to furnish a bill of particulars in his suit against Beecher. This will probably allow the case to be tried upon the merits of the evidence introduced.

SANTA CLARA ARGUS.—The ninth volume of this very ably and discreetly conducted Democratic news paper closed with the last issue. It is one of the very best papers in the State, and we trust will continue long to do service for the right in politics and otherwise, and its proprietor be well rewarded for his labor.

THE NEW YEAR.—We greet you, reader, with a "Happy New Year" salutation. We have been blessed during the year that has just closed. Let us all, during the year that we have just entered upon, live in such a manner that we will merit a continuance of those blessings. If we do this, they will be showered upon us richly and plentifully.

NOT SOLD.—The Sacramento Union newspaper, advertised for some time past to be sold at private sale, or if not disposed of in that manner then at auction on Monday last, was bid in for the proprietors; and now the Union announces that it will continue to be published by the same parties as heretofore, and will advocate the same principles. This is just what was generally expected would be the result.

TWO BOYS CHARGED WITH PARRICIDE.—A telegram dated Columbus, Dec. 26, says: Two sons of Jacob Nerswinder who lived 15 miles north of here have been arrested, charged with having murdered their father and then burned his body. The boys are fourteen and eighteen years old. The family deserted their house, and the remains of Mr. Nerswinder have been found among the ashes in the fire-place.

CAL. P. R. R.—The bankruptcy case of this Company now in Court will doubtless culminate one way or the other, the latest development being that creditors representing over \$2,250,000—more than one-third of the whole indebtedness of the Company—have petitioned the Court for relief. The opinion now seems to prevail that the California Pacific Railroad Company will be forced into bankruptcy.

STADIALLY GROWING.—The San Francisco Daily Evening Post keeps growing, not only in size but in importance and influence. A new Bullock printing press has recently been added to the establishment, which is the fastest newspaper press now in use. This will enable the Post to give the Bulletin a still closer race, and it will not surprise us if very soon becomes the leading evening paper of the Pacific Coast.

ALL ALONE.—The Spirit of the Times says: "The Independent Party in the next Congress will consist of Newton Booth; his colleague, the colored man who played such a sorry trick on Rainey, has been defeated; the latter having beaten him sixty-nine votes. The g-e-a-t Dolly Varden hasn't even a colored man to address as 'my colleague in the other end of the Capitol.' Phew! but what a 'putrescent corpse' that Dolly Varden party is. By the way, when does Booth intend to resign as Governor?"

NEW YORK SUN.—We publish the prospectus of this able New York paper, the best of all the "Reform" journals in the country, and which did more than any other, in our opinion, to bring about the great political revolution of last Fall by showing up so effectively and thoroughly the corruptions that ramify every department of the government under the Grant Administration. If any of our friends want an Eastern political paper, we can cheerfully recommend the Sun as the cheapest and among the very best.

PRINTERS' TECHNICALITIES.—The following is given as a specimen of printers' technical terms. It don't mean, however, as much as it would seem to the uninitiated: "Jim, put George Washington on a galley, and then finish the murder you commenced yesterday. Set up the ruin of Heruleanum, and distribute the small box; you needn't finish that runaway match, look up Jeff. Davis, slide Ben Butler into hell, and let that pi alone until after dinner. Put the ladies' fair to press, and go to the devil and put him to work on Deacon Foggy's article on eternal punishment."

CLASSES.—All are requested to an advertisement headed "Democrats and Liberals."

The War of Races.

Another of the awful results of Radicalism is the war of races brought about by enfranchising the Negroes of the South which was done for no other earthly purpose than that of enabling the Republican party to retain a voting majority and thereby to hold the reins of government. And the plan has succeeded admirably. The negro vote is what elected Grant the second time, even poor Greely beating him in the number of white votes he received. In some parts of the South this empowering ignorant Negroes, brought up as slaves, to vote, has worked the worst kind of tyranny, as instanced at Vicksburg, where it culminated in a war of races. The following article will explain the causes that led to the difficulty. When partisanship will cause men to place their own race at the mercy of a horde of ignorant, brutal negroes, that the leaders of the party may thereby be made secure in their public positions, they ought to be driven from power, as they have already been partially and will soon be completely, that better men may take their places. Read what a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

"It is a remarkable fact that there is not in all Vicksburg a white man who sympathizes with whose guns are in the hands of the whites. There is a unit, will fight in solid column if any attempt is made to restore the deposed negroes to office. While here I have met many Republicans whom I have known in the past as unwavering Republicans, and not one of them but sympathizes with the men of his race in this fight. 'Why,' said ex-Attorney General Morris to me, 'last night, it was a matter of necessity to drive back those negroes last Monday. Had they once got into the city and lodged themselves in the Court-house, there would have been 10,000 negroes here in twenty-four hours. What then? We should have had terrible scenes of bloodshed right in our streets, and perhaps a thousand men killed in a night. No, no; the whites—the men who own the property of the city—owed it to themselves to drive back those negroes. They killed more than they needed to, as is always the case when white blood is aroused, and this is to be regretted, but under the circumstances a fight could not be avoided."

How many negroes were killed I have not been able to learn, but the weight of the testimony places the number at over one hundred. But three whites were killed, and two or three wounded. It is ever so. A gang of plantation negroes, not officered and directed by white men, are as incapable of standing against the white men of Vicksburg as are any sheep. There are in this city one thousand and white men who can whip out, kill, gobble up and drive off all the negroes that Ames and his Legislature could bring against them. The "war" in the outskirts of the city was simply a slaughter of a lot of poor negroes who came to town under the Sheriff's order to "enforce the law." They were armed, but indifferently so, and at the first and second fires they ran and scattered like sheep, and were shot down as they ran. The whites have no doubts in their minds as to the negroes, but in the case of armed conflict, the negroes would be disarmed, killed off, and whipped out in forty-eight hours. Remember that in the whole country there is not a single white man who is not a friend of the white man's side. Under such circumstances, what unutterable folly it will be to attempt by force to reinstate negro officials who have been deposed from their offices. The long and short of the conflict here is just this. The whites have made up their minds that they will no longer be ruled and robbed by a lot of ignorant negroes, but they have stood more than would the people of any northern city. Prominent in the uprising against negro rule here are northern men and ex-Federal officers who have always been considered Republicans. But they are property holders, and have interests in common with the other tax-payers.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—Says the New York Sun of the late annual session of those who desire to incorporate a clause recognizing God in the Constitution of the United States: "Another God-in-the-Constitution Convention has just ended its sessions in Boston. The resolutions claimed that this nation was founded by Christians, that unsectarian Christianity has always been a part of our common law, and that the lack of any recognition of God in the Constitution is made the pretext of assaults on orthodox religion. The demand is further urged on the ground that 'such an expression and authentication of the connection of our Government with Christianity is now required fully and explicitly to harmonize our national Constitution with our State constitutions, with our common law, and the Christian usages of our civil life.' The convention was not largely attended."

HOLIDAY NUMBER.—The San Francisco Spirit of the Times for Jan. 21 is received, comprising five sheets, or twenty pages the size of the regular issue. It is finely illustrated and contains an immense amount of matter that is especially interesting at this time.

Davisville Items.

DAVISVILLE, Dec. 29th, 1874.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—No excitement prevails at the present writing in Davisville, and since the dense fog that has shrouded the place for the past two or three weeks has been dispersed and blown to other regions, we have been cheered by the appearance in the heavens of old Sol, whose comforting rays exert a most benign influence over the whole community.

Christmas was observed by the people here in a truly Christian like manner, and many hearts were made glad by the participation in the various exercises of the occasion.

The most commendable feature of the exercises was the Christmas Tree and the accompanying entertainment at the Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening. It was under the auspices of the Presbyterian Sunday School, and was, to say the least, a most brilliant success. The church was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and brilliantly lighted, producing a spectacle that might be envied by places better able to supply costly furnishings. The entertainment consisted of singing by the members of the Sabbath School, in class, duet and solo, of declamation, recitations and select readings; after which the many and various presents with which the tree was loaded were distributed, followed by a sumptuous repast provided by the ladies of Davisville, of which all partook and then indulged in a general good time until a late hour, when the company dispersed; some to their homes, but many to the ball at Red Men's Hall. Everything seemed to contribute to the season of enjoyment, and on the following day hardly a drunken man had been seen, which is rather unusual upon such occasions.

The new Catholic Church recently built here was consecrated to the service of God last Sunday, Bishop Alemany of San Francisco presiding, assisted by Rev. Father Kaiser, local minister of the church for Yolo County.

One day (or night) last week a well known gentleman of Davisville met with a little episode in which he got his cranial protuberance considerably enlarged, and now notices are posted in various parts of town that the president of the O. B. F.'s will pay \$500.00 for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator of the vile deed. It is to be hoped that the party of pugilistic proclivities, will be brought to justice.

A burglary was attempted on the store of B. H. Hoag, one night last week, but in boring through the door the rascals made so much noise that Mr. Hoag, who was sleeping in a back room, was awakened, and on going to the door to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, frightened away the would-be burglars. It is known that there was, and probably is yet, a band of thieves prowling around the town, but people are generally on the alert now, and if they make any very bold attempt a warm reception will be the result.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Wednesday night the residence of Mr. Green, at Knights Landing, engineer on the freight train from that place to Vallejo, was entered by one or more burglars, as is supposed for the purpose of robbery, Mr. Green having been paid that day some \$150 by the Railroad Company. But in this they failed, as he had not reached home that night, and the house was occupied only by Mrs. Green who occupied the front bedroom alone, and their daughter, aged eleven, and a daughter of Dan Edson, a neighbor, aged twelve, who was staying with her that night in an adjoining room. It is supposed the assassin mistook the room and thought he had discovered Mr. and Mrs. Green in bed, but got into the girls' room, and attempted to murder them. Miss Green had her feet fastened to the bed, and she was badly bruised. Hearing the cries of the children, Mrs. Green screamed for assistance, when Donald Crane immediately rushed to the rescue, but the murderer had escaped. It is thought to be doubtful if either of the poor girls can recover. Dr. Ross of this place was summoned to aid Dr. Gordon and dressing their fearful wounds.

We have been unable to learn any further particulars, than that no clue has been obtained to the murderer, though certain parties are suspected. The whole region of country ought to be scoured till the vile, murderous miscreant is found. We venture to say he would be shot down in his tracks as such a fiend deserves to be treated, or stretch a rope with his wicked carcass over the nearest tree.

FINE DISPLAY.—We happened down at the Railroad Market on Christmas morning where Steinmetz had a splendid display of meats for the holidays—some prime beef purchased from Robert Hines of Cacheville, mutton of the finest quality from Hoppin & Gamershausen, besides the other kinds fixed up in Martin's best style. We have to thank him for some excellent bear meat. To the Yolo market we are also indebted for a delicious bear roast. Messrs. Davis & Co. had also at this market a very fine supply of beef fattened by Drury Clanton, with mutton and other meats of the choicest quality.

DISTRICT COURT.—This Court Judge Ramage presiding—was in session on Monday last. Suits were entered by several parties to recover taxes from owners of land in Reclamation District No. 103.

SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED.—We learn from the Sacramento Record that the wingdam which has been for some time past under construction, under contract with W. A. Dewey, on the Yolo side of the Sacramento river, at Washington, has been completed. The work has been hastened in order to avoid the difficulty of carrying it on during a high stage of water; but the river has been steadily falling during the whole time of construction, and is now, upon its completion, but little above summer stage, and it looks as if the dam will hardly be needed, for some time at least. This has been rare good fortune to the contractor, and indeed to all parties, for a much better job has been done than could have been had a high stage of water prevailed, and protection to the levees when the river does rise is assured.

New Advertisements.

J. L. Simpson,
DRUGGIST,
GALBRAITH'S BLOCK,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
TOILET PERFUMES,
For the Handkerchief,
Hair Oils, Soaps, Hair Brushes,
ETC., ETC.**

**A FINE STOCK OF
School Books,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY.**

Initial Note, Diaries, Etc.

Also, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Glass, Cigars, Tobacco,

LEGAL BLANKS.

Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES.

**Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,
COGNAC BRANDY.**

Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.

All of the purest quality for medicinal use.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist.

J. L. SIMPSON,

(Read & Magee's old stand), Main street,
3rd fl.,
WOODLAND.

THE SUN.

WEEKLY AND DAILY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and news of the day, and the WEEKLY SUN endeavors to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly. The WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its influence is everywhere felt. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will always contain the most interesting and instructive matter. The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles are read with interest by the farmer. We have no doubt but that the WEEKLY SUN is the best family paper in the world. It will always contain the most interesting and instructive matter. The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles are read with interest by the farmer.

We have no traveling agents. The WEEKLY SUN is published weekly, fifty-six pages, fifty-six columns. Only \$1.00 a year, postage paid. No advance payment required. The WEEKLY SUN is a large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 15,000. All the news of the day. Subscription, postage prepaid 55 cents a month in advance. Single copies 10 cents. Address, J. L. SIMPSON, "THE SUN," New York City.

Democrats, Republicans

LIBERALS!

Elect the man for your Governor whose personality, benevolence, veneration, and devotion to duty is up to seven times that of any other man in the State. He is a man, strictly speaking. Next, and not least.

CALL ON HUDSON.
And he will make you a New Year's present. A No. 1 pair of \$1.00 Boots—providing. He is prepared to make you a New Year's present. A No. 1 pair of \$1.00 Boots—providing. He is prepared to make you a New Year's present. A No. 1 pair of \$1.00 Boots—providing.

OPP. DUNPHY'S BLACKSMITH SHOP.

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Yolo County until the ELEVENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1876, at 2 o'clock P.M. for the grading of the County Road from Appleton to Brown's corner, said grade to be 25 feet wide and 15 inches high for 110 rods from Brown's corner and from thence to Appleton's corner six inches in height. Proposals will be received for the grading of the said road sixteen feet in width and four inches in depth. Bids for grading and gravelling to be submitted by the contractor on or before the said date. Contractors to pay in advance the cost of the said road. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By J. M. BURKS, Deputy.

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By J. M. BURKS, Deputy.

For Sale or to Let.

A fine large Cottage and Lot, corner of Court Avenue and Railroad street, cheap. Inquire at this office, or of J. F. MACKIE, P. O. Box 39, San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

The Best Paper---Try It!

POSTAGE FREE!

Beautifully Illustrated.

The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," Now in its 20th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences Jan. 4, 1876.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the industrial, mechanical, and scientific progress of the world. Descriptions, with beautiful engravings, of new inventions, new implements, new processes, and improved industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery and new inventions.

ENGRAVING. Illustrating Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to civil and military architecture, Mining, Metallurgy, Records of the latest progress in the applications of Steam, Steam Engines and Boilers, Ship Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetics, and Heat.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers and People of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room, in every Reading Room, College, Academy, or School.

A year's number contains 52 pages and 100 engravings. It is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. The price is \$3.00 a year by mail, including postage. Discount to Clubs and Agents. Single numbers sent free. May be had of all News Dealers.

PATENTS.

In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. Munn & Co., Patent Attorneys, have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New Inventions and sketches examined and advice free. A special notice is made in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of all Inventions Patented through this agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Patents are often sold in part or whole, to persons attracted to the invention by such notice.

Send for Pamphlet, 10 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining Patents.

Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N.Y. Branch Office, Cor. F and T Streets, Washington, D.C.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to come forward immediately with their cash or by note. I am determined to have my accounts all settled at the commencement of the year and I must have money. You will save costs by attending to this at once.

Jan-2w F. M. HALL.

CANDY SWEET.

CANDY SCOUR.

CANDY EVERY DAY.

CANDY AN HOUR.

CANDY LARGE.

CANDY SMALL.

CANDY FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

CANDY FOR ALL.

At J. I. Eaton's Grocery Store,

Which he will sell at Wholesale or Retail low; also a

Fresh Supply of Groceries!

AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!

CALL AND SEE.

J. I. EATON.

TOYS! TOYS!!

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM GERMANY.

MR. L. HAFKY, who is now in Germany, has sent back a supply of

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Exactly suited to this locality, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Call and Examine for yourself before purchasing.

Family Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, etc., also on hand.

Store opposite the Postoffice.

MR. HAFKY.

PALACE RESTAURANT.

This new establishment is now in full blast. Hall's Bill, formerly of the College, Main street, Woodland, having just been thoroughly renovated and fitted up with separate booths in modern city style.

The Table

Will be supplied with the best the market affords, everything in the season—game, fish, etc., etc., under the personal supervision of the proprietor.

Parlour Rooms

For board and travellers, fitted up in a comfortable and tasteful manner.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Chas. Davidson, Proprietor.

de23-3m

New Barber Shop.

PETER MUELLER, (FORMERLY WITH WM. KNOX.)

Has opened a Barber Shop and Hair Dressing establishment in Davidson's Building, next door to the Chop-house.

Opp. Capital Hotel.

A few "DOORS WEST" OF THE POSTOFFICE, will be happy to see there his friends, and respectfully solicits a part of the public patronage.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

For 1875!

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—JANUARY NUMBER JUST ISSUED.—Contains over 100 pages, 50 Engravings, descriptions of more than 100 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with directions for Culture, Colored Plates, etc. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world. Only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for the year. Published in English and German. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.Y.

MINT SALOON

—AND—

CHOP HOUSE.

Cor. K and Second Streets, Sacramento.

FRANK FRARY, Proprietor.

Will be happy to see his old Yolo friends when they visit the city.

de23-1

CHRISTMAS

—AND—

New Years Presents

—AT THE—

Ladies' Bazaar,

WOODLAND.

Now arriving, a large and well-selected stock

—OR—

HOLIDAY GOODS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS!

—CONSISTING OF—

VASES, BOHEMIAN WARE,

JEWEL CASES,

Parlor and Library Ornaments,

Flower Stands, Russia Leather Goods, French Toys and

DOLLS.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF CHROMOS,

—AND—

Other articles, too numerous to mention.

SOCIETIES AND SCHOOLS

Supplied at a large discount from sale prices.

Please send in your Orders in time!

Goods will be well packed and forwarded without delay.

Call and Examine Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

P. O. BLOCK, WOODLAND.

de23-3m

MRS. E. L. FISKE

del

FOR A

CHOICE SELECTION

—OF—

HOLIDAY GOODS

GO TO

SIMPSON'S.

de23-2w

NOTICE.

The attention of Taxpayers is directed to the following collection of Attorney-General, John L. Love, Silver Quarter and Half Dollars, and Half Dollars, and Silver Dollars, tender for all sums not exceeding FIVE DOLLARS, due to the State of California, on or before the 1st day of January, 1876, at large, page 107.

It is the duty of the Tax-Collector, in the collection of Revenue, to receive in payment of taxes only that which is legal tender.

J. A. HILLER, Tax Collector, Yolo Co. Woodland, Oct. 27th, 1874.

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Notice to Creditors.

Estate of C. G. McCormack, deceased.

IN PROBATE COURT, YOLO COUNTY, California.

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, January 1st, 1875.

Town and County Matters

R. R. TIME-TABLE.

Passenger.	Freight.	Passenger.
Going South.	11:45	6:30
Going North.	8:45	1:30

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Passenger.	Freight.
Going South.	11:45
Going North.	8:45

Train leaving Woodland at 11:45 A.M. connects with Boat at Knight's Landing for Colusa every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

(Written for the Democrat.)

New Year Messages.

Winds from the alleys do whistle

And spread a sad gloom o'er the world;

They sweep the earth of the leaf and the thistle,

And leave it both barren and brown.

The moon over the church-top pale glancing

Purposes the same path as of yore,

And silent and sad, as if frowning,

It thrills like a face I adore.

So calm in the village each alley,

So lonely and dreary each cot,

The home of my boyhood does rally

Sad thoughts so near and so hot.

Thy streets and thy paths are gloomy,

O village so cherished in youth!

Thy portals are dark; thy vacancy roomy;

Thy aspect too mythic for truth!

I come but this time; 'tis my final appearing,

Let home and its memory decay;

My fathers and friends to eternity steering

May pass, like the old year, away.

I come in my own desolation,

I sigh and I weep o'er each thought,

Comparing my own sad privation

To the changes old Time has wrought.

Here once lived my pride and my pleasure,

But how they are gone to decay!

They've flown and have left me to measure

My hopes as they vanish away.

Hark! round the corner the cold winds sadly

Proclaim the vintage of the year,

And through the black night they rush madly

Repeating shrieks of death and fear.

Now tolls the doleful bell at midnight dreary;

It notes the death of the old year!

As midnight creeps o'er the nightly shore, so

Young,

Death hushes the vesper of the year.

The old year goes out, and with it a host

Of hopes and friends and kindred love;

To us another year in life is lost

To be recorded for aye above.

Cheerily.

S. M. NORTON.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

Every old resident in Woodland and vicinity

knows Williams, the boot maker, who

left town some three years ago. After

roaming over the earth during most

of that time he has concluded that

Woodland will do for him, and has

commenced business in Galbraith's

block, one door east of Simpson's drug

store. Call and see him. He'll give

you fits and no mistake.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Sheil & McLoughlin have opened a

tailoring establishment in the store

lately vacated by Johnny Brogan.

They have a stock of fine cloths on

hand which they will make up to

measure and guarantee satisfaction to

their customers.

NOR ALL GONE.

There are still plenty of New Year's presents on hand

at Kierski's, Mrs. Fiske's, Mrs.

Hafky's, at all the jewelry and sta-

tionery stores, drug and dry goods

stores, groceries, etc. Make the little

ones happy by giving them a new

year's present.

GOOD TEMPLAR'S FESTIVAL.

A festival was announced by the Good

Hesperian College.

Standing in scholarship, of the stu-

dents of Hesperian College, for the

month ending Dec. 18th, 1874, and de-

portment for the term:

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Names.	Scholarship.	Deportment.
Browning, Zella.	95	95
Browning, Tillie.	92	92
Cross, Maria.	90	90
Clark, Parthenia.	88	88
Cady, Belle.	85	85
Childs, Susan.	82	82
Deary, George.	80	80
Goin, Florence.	78	78
Hitchcock, Clara.	75	75
Heron, Sarah.	72	72
Harley, Susie.	70	70
Harlan, Victorine.	68	68
Johnston, Alice.	65	65
Kinkade, Ella.	62	62
Kincheloe, Sophia.	60	60
Lovell, Lucy.	58	58
Lawson, Genoa.	55	55
Maupin, Loula.	52	52
Nelson, M. A.	50	50
Shellhammer, W.	48	48
Thompson, Cora.	45	45
Verby, Mollie.	42	42
Clark, B. E.	40	40
Dunlap, Shelley.	38	38
Goin, H. M.	35	35
Goin, J. G.	32	32
Hiddeon, Eugene.	30	30
Hudson, M. A.	28	28
Lowe, Willie.	25	25
Ludden, A. L.	22	22
Lee, A. G.	20	20
Maffat, Frank.	18	18
Simpson, C. S.	15	15
Welch, Frank.	12	12

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Names.	Scholarship.	Deportment.
Bullock, Agnes.	90	90
Cross, Kate.	88	88
Charwell, Lizzie.	85	85
Clay, Bettie.	82	82
Ford, Cora.	80	80
Haff, Alice.	78	78
Haward, Laura.	75	75
Hudson, M. A.	72	72
Lucas, Mary E.	70	70
Martin, Ella.	68	68
McDaniel, Mary.	65	65
Maggie, Maggie.	62	62
Noble, Mollie.	60	60
Smith, Lillian.	58	58
Burris, E. R.	55	55
Correll, George.	52	52
Correll, Anthony.	50	50
Clark, Henry.	48	48
Crawford, J. M.	45	45
Deweese, B. D.	42	42
Fisher, Frank.	40	40
Gibson, Robert.	38	38
Gibson, Thomas.	35	35
Greene, Eddie.	32	32
Garoutte, M. M.	30	30
Henry, Alvin.	28	28
Henry, Melvin.	25	25
Lawson, W. H.	22	22
Lawson, J. H.	20	20
Lowe, Thomas.	18	18
Nelson, W. W.	15	15
Nicholson, Golden.	12	12
Pierson, Frank.	10	10
Pondgett, Charles.	8	8
Redpath, James.	6	6
Spaulding, R. S.	4	4
Turner, Squire.	2	2
Woods, Eddie.	1	1
Worrell, Wm.	0	0

ROLL OF HONOR OF Eureka District School for December:

First Grade.	Second Grade.
Maud Hall.	77 Mary Roberts.
Alice Adams.	81
Rufus Brown.	82 Laura Roberts.
Leola Wilson.	83 Emma McClintock.
Margaret Phillips.	84 Mary Hoffman.
Edward Roberts.	85

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following are the names and standing of the pupils

of Davisville Public School for the

month ending December 25th, 1874:

First Grade.	Second Grade.
Ella Melvin.	94 Ella Bane.
Dolly Felt.	91 Carrie Kinnaman.
Lizzie Wilson.	92 Nettie Marden.
Richard Price.	93 Katie Reed.
Alvin Deane.	94 Jessie Drummond.
Ed. Marden.	95 Hattie Crawford.
May Grant.	96 Grant Marden.
Nellie Parmeter.	97 Lucy Tufts.
Minnie Marden.	98 Luella Wriston.
Clara Wriston.	99
Wait. Drummond.	100 Phillip Rowe.
G. J. Brown.	Principal.

ROLL OF HONOR for Second Division of First Grade of Woodland Public School (not received last week with the other grades):

James Harkins.	100 Nellie Beach.
Lizzie Wilson.	99 Jessie Perry.
Mary Leand.	98 Nellie Marden.
Richard Price.	97 Katie Reed.
Alvin Deane.	96 Jessie Drummond.
Ed. Marden.	95 Hattie Crawford.
May Grant.	94 Grant Marden.
Nellie Parmeter.	93 Lucy Tufts.
Minnie Marden.	92 Luella Wriston.
Clara Wriston.	91
Wait. Drummond.	90 Phillip Rowe.
G. J. Brown.	Principal.

NOTICE.

The County Treasurer in-

forms us that there are funds in the

Treasury sufficient to pay coupon No.

3 of Woodland School District Bonds.

BASE-BALL.

On invitation by the

Lone Star Club of Knights Landing,

the Silver Stars of this place go over to

play a friendly game to-day.

PAY UP.

See notice of F. M. Hall

to those indebted to him, among "New

Advertisements."

HOUSE FOR RENT.

A neat cottage

house. Enquire of T. B. Reindollar.

NEVER suffer long from a Cough. At this

age of the world, when you can get Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral, it is a criminal neglect if you

do not cure it. Be wise in time.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for

1875, for distribution, gratis, throughout the

United States and all civilized countries of the

Western Hemisphere, will be published about

the first of January, in the English, German,

French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Hol-

land, Bohemian and Spanish lan-

guages, and all who wish to understand the

true philosophy of health should read and

ponder the valuable suggestions it contains.

THANKS.

The ladies of the Congrega-

tional Church and Society wish

to thank their numerous friends for the

generous assistance rendered in various

ways during the late fair, and for the

kind sympathy manifested by other de-

terminations of this place.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

MARRIED.

At the Advent Church, in Woodland, Sun-

day evening, Dec. 27th, by Elder M. G. Kellogg,

Mr. Elias Cottrell, of Alameda county, to Miss

Hattie E. Smith, of Woodland.

A very large congregation witnessed the

ceremony, which took place immediately

after the evening service. After the knot was

tied, the happy couple received the congratu-

lations of their many friends—the lovely

young bride and her husband responding

cheerfully to the merry greetings and good

wishes so beautifully bestowed upon them.

May theirs be a happy lot, their journey

through life prosperous, with nothing to mar

their happiness on the way till they finally

reach that haven of rest where all is joy

and peace. The printers were not forgotten.

DIED.

In Yolo County, Dec. 23, 1874, of

consumption, Thomas Minax, native of Ire-

land.

GREAT OPENING.

AT THE—

Boot & Shoe Store

WE ARE JUST OPENING THE

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

—OR—

BOOTS & SHOES

That ever was opened in Woodland.

THESE GOODS ARE OF THE

BEST QUALITY!

Having been Bought Cheap for Cash!

WE OFFER THEM AT

GREAT REDUCTIONS!

ALL GOODS ARE

WARRANTED!

Ordinary Repairing to All Goods

Bought of Us Free of Charge.

L. KAMINSKY & CO.

N.B.—We Call Special Attention to our

Own Made Boots and Shoes.

230, 232-3m

NO MORE MONOPOLY

—IN—

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS!

REVOLUTION

Among Toy and Fancy Goods Dealers on

account of

ACKERMAN'S

Dollar Store!

Which has received one of the finest

assortments of Toys, Fancy Goods, Toys,

Plated Ware, Vases, Mantel Clocks, etc.,

Parlor Marble Ware, Albums, Writing Desks,

Portfolios, Work Boxes, Kid Dolls, etc., etc.,

that has ever been shown in Sacramento.

We invite ONE AND ALL, to examine our

immense stock of goods, which we have

filled in our store and TWO BASEMENTS.

Having been compelled to enlarge our prem-

ises on account of the vast increase of busi-

ness, we have been obliged to show our

goods than ever before.

We are asked what we are going to do with

our immense stock? We answer, we intend

to SELL, CHEAP, and give everybody a

chance to live.

HISTORY OF OUR BUSINESS.

Two and a half years ago we came to

this city to establish ourselves, but met with

resistance from every merchant from whose

line of goods we got in contact with, and

Santa Claus' HOLIDAY PRESENTS

HEADQUARTERS!!!

For the very best Photographs, go to Brad-

ley & Rulofson's Gallery with an Elevator

429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Holiday Goods!

Immense Stock!

Endless Variety!

KIERSKI'S

IS THE PLACE!

We dropped into Kierski's the other day,

and sure enough, we found that was the place

where

Get supplied for all the region round about.

SANTA CLAUS

It is perfectly astounding to see the piles of

TOYS,

FANCY FIXINGS

ARTICLES OF VERTU that load down his

Show-cases and Drawers.

EVERY CORNER IS FULL!

We concluded that this was the place

to go for

<

The Old Home.

BY WILL WALLACE HARNET.

An outdoor quiet held the earth
Beneath the winter moon.
The cricket chirped in every nook,
And the red clover, under the hearth,
A sweet, old-fashioned tune.

The old clock ticked, a drowsy race,
With the clicking of the cricket.
And red coals in the chimney-place
Peeped out, with many a rosy face,
Like bonfires.

The crane's arm empty, stuck out stiff,
And twined on the shelves
Twinkled and winked at every glint,
In the flickering fire-light, as if
They whispered to themselves.

The good dame, in her ruffled cap,
Counted her stitches slowly.
And the old man, with full many a gap,
Read from the Book on his lap.
The good words, wise and holy.

The old clock ticked, the old man read,
His deep voice panned, lowering;
The good wife nodded, dropped her head—
The life of both were heavy as lead.
They were so much alone and sleeping.

Oh, hush! old couple! sweet each dream,
While all the milk-pans tinkle—
Pass patient whisks in the cream,
Till John and the related team
Bring Maggie from the quilting.

May Time, I pray, when falling years
Make this my voice and thrapple,
Flies my last day,
As sweet with children's love and prayers,
And like a winter apple.

—Scribner's.

The Childless Mother.

BY MARY CLEMMER ATHER.

I lay my tasks down one by one,
I sit in the silence in twilight's grace;
Out of its shadow, soft and dim,
Stalks like a star on my baby's face.

Mocking cold are the world's poor joys:
How poor to me all life pomp and pride!
In my lap lie the baby's life toys,
In this room the baby died.

I will shut these broken toys away
Under the lid where they mutely bide;
I will smile in the face of the noisy day,
As if my baby had never died.

I will take up my work once more,
As if I had never laid it down;
Who will dream that I ever wore
Motherhood's dim and holy crown?

Who will deem my life ever bare,
Fruit the sweetest in grief and pain?
The fitting smile that the baby wore
Outrained the light of the loveliest brain.

I'll meet him in the world's rude din,
Who hath outlived his mother's kiss,
Who hath forsaken her love for sin,
I will be spared her pang in this.

Man's way is hard and sore beset;
Many must fall, but few can win.
Thanks, dear Shepherd, for thy love so sweet—
Safe from sorrow and safe from sin.

Nevertheless the life is long,
And tears leap up in the sight of the sun;
I'd give my world for a cradle song,
And a kiss from baby's only one.

All About the Moon.

"Possessing, as we all do, a great deal of curiosity," says the able and eloquent Professor O. M. Mitchell, "no subject has excited so much interest as the actual condition of the face of the moon. Every one desires to know whether the other worlds are like our own. Have they oceans and seas, lakes, rivers, islands and continents? Does their soil resemble our own? Does vegetable life manifest itself in every variety of grass and flowers, and shrubs and trees? Are there extended forests and spicy groves, filled with multitudinous animals of the same sort as we see on our heads inhabited by rational beings?"

Concerning this latter question, science theorizes and presumes, but it does not actually know. "The moon, destitute of both water and atmosphere," says the modern scientist, "is devoid of all the elements of life imbued with the faculties which distinguish men." If a person could be wafted to the chilly surface of the moon (supposing him to be able to survive the loss of our terrestrial atmosphere and to withstand the fearful temperature of 400 degrees below zero, which prevails through the space beyond the regions of our atmosphere) he would find not man, woman nor child; no animal life of any description; no rushing of rivers, no rustling of forests, no moaning of winds. No songs of birds, no sound of any description would fall upon his ear. Everything would be still and bleak as death. He could not hear the sound of a gun though it were fired off at his ear, for there is no atmosphere along whose "patting bosom" it is possible to convey sounds to the brain. All the oxygen gas which once enveloped its fair surface has long since been devoured by the elements existing thereon, and there is no longer any of the vital fluid remaining. The change from day to night is instantaneous, there being no twilight. If ever water rushed through her dark deep valleys, it is now transformed into colossal glaciers which can never melt, and which, even if they could be dissolved, would fall to rush down with the terrific force so common to Alpine masses of ice and snow, because standing on the moon objects have only one-sixth of the weight they would have when placed on our own globe. A man of 120 pounds, avoirdupois, would find that he only weighed twenty pounds on the moon. In addition to this advantage of diminished gravity, he would find that it took the sun fourteen and a half days to rise and set, thus furnishing a day of this length and a night of the same duration. During this long night he could view the earth, which never rises or sets, but is constantly visible to that portion of the moon which is turned toward it. The earth would appear as a vast moon, thirteen times as large as our moon seems to us, and would furnish light during the commencement and end of the night. At the beginning of night our earth would be a half moon on the wane, gradually diminishing, until at midnight it would be a dark globe encircled by a faint ring of light, which by degrees would develop into a crescent, and advance to the half moon stage, when the sun would again rise. Hence the earth would present the same phases to an observer at the moon that would be presented to us by the moon, if the diurnal rotation of the earth

was so retarded and adjusted as to leave the moon constantly visible to one of our hemispheres. But as the same hemisphere of the moon is always turned toward the earth, it follows that a person remaining on the remote hemisphere could never obtain a view of the earth and could not witness the concealment of the sunlight which took place this morning. If he could bring a locomotive into requisition, he would be enabled to leave his position on Thursday night, and at the rate of a mile per minute, travel round to the middle of the illuminated side in time to observe the eclipse this morning. If he were then to take his departure for this awful world of ours, traveling space with the same velocity, he would not land here for the next six months, for the moon is at a distance of 237,000 miles from us. The famous telescope of Lord Rosse, in Parsonstown, Ireland—the most powerful in the world—reduces this immense distance to such a degree that the lunar orb seems only forty miles off; and there are telescopes in this country through which we can view it as well as though we were within 120 miles of it. The actual diameter of the moon is about 2,000 miles.

Through our telescopes we can see that her surface is diversified with hill and dale, lofty mountains and mighty cavities, with broad plains and towering isolated peaks, very similar to the features presented upon the surface of our own earth. Nay, so far has human science been developed that Lunt's elevations and depressions have been exactly modeled, her mountain elevations measured and the depth of the mighty cavities upon her face carefully determined. Lying upon our backs and viewing the moon through the telescope, we find that her mountains, like ours, have their summits first lighted by the rays of the rising sun, while the plains beneath, and their rugged sides are in the deepest and deepest darkness. It is thus, therefore, evident that the telescope of the Rosse and Herschellian telescopes, has been mapped with the greatest care. The rugged summits of the hills, under the rays of the sun, glow and sparkle with wondrous beauty. As she changes her course, the black shadows of the massive rocks creep down into the valleys until the sun has reached the zenith. Then the shadows steal up the towering crags, hiding the plains below, until at length the shades, leaving the heights in total darkness, by measuring with a micrometer the apparent sizes of those shadows, we are enabled to determine the heights of the mountains which cast them, in the same way as we would determine the height of a church steeple by measuring the length of its shadow, and observing at what angle the sunbeams fell upon it. One range extends above a level country, and known as "The Apennines," is 200 miles in extent. These are visible when the moon passes its first quarter and present a scene of unsurpassed beauty, with their silvery ridges and pithy ravines. The thousand hues which deck the sky and clouds on our planet are utterly absent from the moon. Some of the mountains rise to a height of 8,000 or 10,000 feet—a height far greater in proportion to the size than are the Himalayas to the size of the earth. In many places solitary peaks are elevated to a height of 8,000 or 7,000 feet. The cavities extend still more admiration and awe than the craggy hills. Some of them sink to a depth of one, two and three miles. Owing to the bowl-shaped appearance of these, the theory of volcanic action, and that they are the craters of extinct volcanoes, which view, as it finds an analogy in the physical nature of other planetary bodies, confirms the belief that at one time there existed on the moon a violence of chemical action, fractures and gigantic upheavals of matter such as have never been known on our own globe within the memory of man. The darker spots of the moon were once supposed to be lakes and seas; but this supposition is untenable. One of these spots is circular in outline and has a lofty range of hills on the western and southwestern sides. The range gradually sinks in the east, and a sloping beach leads down to a surface smoother than any lake. Into this there seems to flow a river of great magnitude, extending back into a country dotted with a hundred islands, and then dividing into two branches which no telescope can trace beyond a distance of fifty miles.

The volcanic theory of some of the central craters is tolerably well established. One of these, named the Copernicus, near the eastern limb, is situated near the Equator and presents all the appearance of an extinct volcano. A little to the east of this is another similar one called Kepler. Near the moon's southern limb is another named Tycho. Such circular ranges have sometimes a diameter of fifty miles and a height of three miles. The greatest height of any lunar mountain thus far observed is about four and a quarter miles. From some of the apparent volcanoes there issue streaky radiations which extend in all directions to great distances across the deepest valleys and depressions. They are probably high ridges of great reflective power. These phenomena are repeated all across the visible surface of the moon, forming the massive and glorious orb which has been the theme of so much poetry. In size the moon was only one-fifth of that of the earth, but her mass is only one-eighth.

Relatively small though this mass be, it nevertheless exerts an attractive power sufficient to lift the immense mass of waters on our globe from their normal position, causing them to oscillate up and down and generating the familiar oceanic tides. It is true that the sun is millions of times more powerful in his attraction for the earth, but the proximity of the moon to the earth is so trifling compared with the moon's, that the reason of this is that there is less ratio between the sun's distances from the midday and midnight portions of the earth than there is between the moon's distances from the near and remote sides of the earth. The result is that the moon's attraction is least at the remote side of the earth and greatest at the near side of the earth. Hence the ocean is drawn out at those opposite regions causing high tides at the same instant on the opposite sides of the earth. At points half way between those places there is low tide. The time which elapses from one high tide to another is twelve hours and twenty-five minutes. It would be exactly twelve hours but for the continued motion of the moon eastward, causing a delay of twenty-five minutes every twelve hours.—N. Y. Herald.

How Franklin Secured a Seat.

Dr. Franklin owed much of his extraordinary success to his keen insight into human nature and a sagacity that quickly perceived the best and readiest methods of attaining a desired end. To be sure, many of his "strategic movements" were not commendable; but they were more humorous than injurious, of which the following is a characteristic specimen:

"In the year 1724 Franklin visited Boston, and on his return to Philadelphia, at every stopping he was beset with officious inquiries for his name, business, etc., on which he determined to be beforehand with such interrogatories in the future. At the next tavern he announced himself as Benjamin Franklin from Boston to Philadelphia, a printer not worth a dollar, eighteen years of age, seeking my fortune, etc., and this singular introduction checked all further inquiries and effectually repulsed the daring propensity of Yankee inquisitiveness. At one of the public houses, the fire-place was surrounded by men so closely packed our traveler could not approach near enough to feel any of its agreeable warmth, and being cold and chilled he cried out: 'Hostler, have you any oysters?'

"Yes, sir," said the man.
"Well, then, give my horse a peck?"
"What, give your horse oysters?" cried the wondering septic.

"Yes," retorted Franklin, give him a peck of oysters."

The hostler carried out the oysters, and many of the occupants of the fire-place went with him to witness the great curiosity of a horse eating oysters. Franklin seated himself comfortably before the fire and derived much satisfaction and enjoyment from his funny experiment. Soon the man came in, and the company with rueful faces expressed much decided dissatisfaction at their disappointment. 'The horse would not eat the oysters, sir,' and they had lost their cosy, comfortable, warming seats.

"Well," said Franklin, 'if the horse won't eat them, I'll eat them myself, and you may try him with a peck of oats.'

One of Garibaldi's Sons.

Ricciotti Garibaldi has lately made a love match of the most decided character. In other words, having become attached to a young English girl, who reciprocated his attachment, and the cruel papa having refused his consent, he carried out the guardian knot of matrimony with her. It is very unfortunate that Garibaldi's sons, like so many young Italians, were brought up to no business or profession. Ricciotti could not live in London or carry on his country life without money, and having none he drew upon his father, who could not meet his bills without a great sacrifice. Accordingly he decided to sell the beautiful yacht presented to him some years ago by the Duke of Sutherland. The yacht was sent to Genoa, but the friend who concluded the bargain, and received the price of the yacht, some sixteen thousand dollars, decamped, money and all, for Columbia's bayou shore. The hapless son, however, became due, and Garibaldi was obliged to borrow the money of the Bank of Naples, mortgaging his house and farm at Caprera, the only property he now possesses. Sure enough, the little fellow still held instantly opened at Genoa a subscription for his benefit, which, however, he begged to have discontinued. The yacht was bought by the King and the money paid to the agent chosen by Garibaldi himself. The Government, or at least the King, again and again endeavored to come to the aid of the man whom it would delight to honor. But Garibaldi refused positively to receive anything at the hands of the King or his ministers.—New York Post.

A NOVEL DEER HUNT.—Charlotte

Nees: A novel deer hunt took place on the Northeastern Railroad track two days ago, in which the train locomotive assumed the part of a lion and a hunter. As the train was approaching Mount Holly, about nineteen miles from this city, a fine lion king leaped upon the track. For a moment he snuffed the tainted game, and then took a straight course ahead of the engine. Engineer John Brogden opened his throttle-valve and gave chase. The buck, looking neither to the right nor to the left, strained every nerve to keep ahead of the iron monster thundering close at his heels; but he soon found that he was not to escape. The race for life was kept up some minutes, when a snows gear way before them, and a moment more the cow catcher had caught their hurling ten feet from the track. The engineer, conductor and others snatched on venison steaks that night at Florence.

OBJECT teaching is favored very much for Sunday-schools, but it is not often adopted in the pulpit. The Baptist Weekly reports a recital of a minister using it with great effect in New Jersey. The Rev. W. V. Wilson, the earnest pastor of the new Monmouth Baptist Church, lately preached a sermon on dishonesties in trade, and especially condemned farmers who topped their barrels with large potatoes, and put exceeding small ones below. In illustration he drew from his pocket four very diminutive potatoes, and exhibited them to the astonished gaze of his congregation. The speaker's potato without will not soon be forgotten, and probably the customers of the transgressor, whose offense elicited it, will be greatly benefited.

A Popular clergyman says it is interesting to observe how many people go to the circus, "just to please the children," and very curious to notice that sometimes it takes several able-bodied men and women to look after one little boy or girl on such an occasion.

AN Omaha girl broke her back the other day while making her bed. An awful warning.

HOUSEHOLD.

Relief from Fatigue.

There are certain circumstances that render the warm bath especially beneficial. Thus, if an individual is suffering from fatigue, the result of excessive muscular exercise, particularly if long continued, he may gain great relief from the warm bath. In such cases the body should be allowed time to cool before the bath is taken, and the temperature should not exceed 90°.

The warm bath may be very beneficial to persons of sedentary habits. It is especially useful after long-continued mental excitement and loss of sleep. It is a restorative to the overworked professional and business man, and scarcely less beneficial to the votary of fashionable dissipation.

After long journeys, more especially with people of a delicate or feverish habit, it is a most refreshing and healthy remedy for several successive days, even with all the modern appliances of comfort, produces dryness of the skin, irregular circulation of blood, defective secretion and excretion, general lassitude, nervous system, and a slight degree of fever. To the way-worn and weary, the warm bath is an invaluable remedy. Combined with abstinence, repose, and a bottle of Congress water, it is almost a specific for the various effects of the fatigue of the warm bath to the weary, travel-stained traveler were well known to the ancients, and the first rite of hospitality, as the guest approached, was the tender of a bath. This was Ulysses honored as he approached the palace of Circe; so did Menelaus greet his friend Telemachus. In Greece this admirable custom was universal.

To its other excellencies, I may add that simply for purposes of cleanliness, and to aid in throwing off the scales of the scurf skin and its various excretions—the warm is the best form of bath. Judiciously used it promotes health, while its use is an application of pleasure and luxury.

I have said that the cold bath serves to harden, to invigorate, to energize the body. The persistent use of the warm bath, on the contrary—pleasurable as it is—softens, relaxes, and enervates the tissue. Like the soft climate of the tropics, it lulls one to repose; it induces a dreamy languor and luxurious forgetfulness.

Flowers for the Sick.

Any one having a little flower-garden, or even a few plants in a window-box, can send into a sick-room by a gift of a few flowers to an invalid. Harper's Magazine says:

In an upper room in a poor tenement house lay a sick child, wasted with fever and the prostration which followed. It had seemed impossible to rouse him, or excite the slightest interest in any thing. The young lady had carried her flower-basket to the sick room, selected a bunch of shining golden buttercups, and held them up to the child. The languid eye brightened, the lips, emaciated hand opened to receive them; too feeble for a spoken word, the smile that fitted across the face, white face was clothed in color, and the child, who had been lying on the simple flowers, that were like yellow sunshine to the little sufferer. When a second visit, with fresh flowers, was made on Thursday, the boy's mother said:

"Jimmy would not lay the flowers out of his hand while he was awake; only while he slept could I put them in water to freshen a bit, for he must have them in his hand again as soon as he waked."

It was in a Maine town, where the circus was to show that night, made a bet that he could pass every one of a party of thirty, who had come over from a neighboring town, into the "show" without paying a cent. The wager was accepted, the party were marshaled and proceeded to the tent, where the doorkeeper was busily engaged taking tickets from all who passed through the aperture in the canvas. Coming up with his crowd, the party were marshaled and proceeded to the tent, where the doorkeeper was busily engaged taking tickets from all who passed through the aperture in the canvas.

Flavorings.

Good flavorings are a most desirable addition over the cooking of old times, when spices were the chief resort. These, however, are somewhat expensive, and thus many are deterred from using them in the common cooking of cakes, custards, puddings, etc.

But much can be done to help the matter. The lemon, for instance, is our own work. "Pare, then, fourteen, eighteen," etc., as they passed by him, and mingled with the crowd, till the straw hat was reached, when he shouted "thirty-one," and turned round for the tickets. But the polite individual who had made him enumerate had vanished, while the party who was crowned with the straw hat, the only one who was stopped before he had mingled with and melted into the indistinguishable mass of the crowd inside, proved to be an innocent countryman who had legitimately procured his admission pastedboard. The ticket-taker couldn't leave his post, for the ingress of regular spectators was pressing, so he made the best of it and said nothing. He had learned a lesson, however, that made him take tickets first and count afterwards, for the future.

How SOON MAN AND FORTUNES.—How soon man and fortunes are forgotten! How long will Gov. Dix and Gov. Tilden, whose names, now, are in everybody's mouth, be remembered? A few days ago a man named Enos T. Throp died at the age of ninety. He was, at one time, Governor of the State of New York. Yet we presume that ninety persons out of a hundred learned this fact for the first time when they read the brief notice of his decease.

Not one of our several living ex-Governors attended the funeral of their venerable predecessor.

On Dr. Bancroft of Worcester, the father of the historian, and pastor of the first parish, was announced by the importance of a man whose character was not superior to that of St. Paul, and who wanted to join the doctor's church. The doctor put him off on one pretext and another till all were exhausted. At last he said, "My friend, the fact is, my church is full." "Well," said the rejected applicant, "then I will go and join an engine company."

Living in the White House.

Senator Doollittle, in a recent address, thus alluded to the cost of living in the White House, and the savings of former Presidents: "The President's house, gardens, conservatories and stables are all furnished and kept in perfect order in all their details at the public expense; stewards, doorkeepers and a band of music for all public receptions are furnished without one dollar's expense to the President. The furniture, carpets, beds, tables, to the minutest thing which convenience or luxury can desire are furnished by the Government. The whole establishment is also warmed and lighted throughout at this annual expense to the public treasury of \$60,000 or \$70,000. But you may ask me, what, then, does the President pay out of his salary? He pays his cooks, the waiters upon his table, and the driver of his carriage, and the servants who wait upon his family and his guests; he pays for what is eaten and drunk at his table. By custom it is expected of the President to give several State dinners; and in the course of the year to entertain the members of Congress, the Judges of the Courts, the Foreign Ministers, his Cabinet, and occasionally distinguished strangers—in all, probably five hundred persons. If such dinners should cost \$10 for each person, \$5,000 would cover that expense. Of the \$20,000 remaining \$10,000 ought to pay his other family expenses. That would leave him \$10,000 per annum clear. Now, what does experience show? Let me state some instances.

Polk, of Tennessee, while Mr. Polk, that accomplished lady, was in the White House it was never more popular. About \$50,000 out of four years' salary—about \$10,000 a year. Mr. Pierce did the same. Mr. Buchanan did nearly the same. Mr. Lincoln, when elected President, was worth about \$30,000; and his estate upon his death, was about \$75,000. It must be borne in mind, too, that Mr. Lincoln received his salary in greenbacks, which were not worth over sixty cents in gold, and when prices were highest. Mr. Johnson saved from his salary, in three years and a half, \$20,000 or \$30,000; and that, too, when greenbacks were still at a discount of twenty-five per cent. And, if that is not to be forgotten, none of these Presidents ever accepted presents. Mr. Johnson refused the present of a carriage. Whatever may be said in criticism of Mr. Johnson's public sale, all persons who saw the White House were never more gracefully kept and presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Patterson—a perfect lady, and a model of a republican mistress of the White House. Let me tell you a fact which has never been published, but which I had from the lady's own lips. Just as she was about to leave, at the end of Mr. Johnson's administration, the steward of the house took an inventory, and found that not one article of furniture was missing or broken, not a sheet, towel, or napkin was lost; and the house was in perfect order from top to bottom. She told me another fact, which I know the wives and daughters of the farmers of Wisconsin will be glad to hear. When she went into the White House she purchased two excellent cows. From the milk of these cows she made all the butter, used all the cream, and made all the ice-cream, used in the President's family during the term. When she went home she shipped these cows to Tennessee. Is it any wonder, ladies, that Mrs. Patterson received the first premium on butter at their late fair last fall?"

Take Your Friends to the Circus.

A well known drummer for a Boston dry goods house, who chanced last Sunday to be in a Maine town, where the circus was to show that night, made a bet that he could pass every one of a party of thirty, who had come over from a neighboring town, into the "show" without paying a cent. The wager was accepted, the party were marshaled and proceeded to the tent, where the doorkeeper was busily engaged taking tickets from all who passed through the aperture in the canvas. Coming up with his crowd, the party were marshaled and proceeded to the tent, where the doorkeeper was busily engaged taking tickets from all who passed through the aperture in the canvas.

"Just count these men as they pass in, ending with the man in the straw hat." "Certainly, sir," and the Carveran went to work. "Pare, then, fourteen, eighteen," etc., as they passed by him, and mingled with the crowd, till the straw hat was reached, when he shouted "thirty-one," and turned round for the tickets. But the polite individual who had made him enumerate had vanished, while the party who was crowned with the straw hat, the only one who was stopped before he had mingled with and melted into the indistinguishable mass of the crowd inside, proved to be an innocent countryman who had legitimately procured his admission pastedboard. The ticket-taker couldn't leave his post, for the ingress of regular spectators was pressing, so he made the best of it and said nothing. He had learned a lesson, however, that made him take tickets first and count afterwards, for the future.

How SOON MAN AND FORTUNES.—How soon man and fortunes are forgotten! How long will Gov. Dix and Gov. Tilden, whose names, now, are in everybody's mouth, be remembered? A few days ago a man named Enos T. Throp died at the age of ninety. He was, at one time, Governor of the State of New York. Yet we presume that ninety persons out of a hundred learned this fact for the first time when they read the brief notice of his decease.

Not one of our several living ex-Governors attended the funeral of their venerable predecessor.

On Dr. Bancroft of Worcester, the father of the historian, and pastor of the first parish, was announced by the importance of a man whose character was not superior to that of St. Paul, and who wanted to join the doctor's church. The doctor put him off on one pretext and another till all were exhausted. At last he said, "My friend, the fact is, my church is full." "Well," said the rejected applicant, "then I will go and join an engine company."

To Whom She Says No.

A woman never quite forgets the man who has loved her. She may not have loved him; she may, indeed, have given him a "no" instead of the "yes" he hoped for; but the remembrance that he desired the "yes" always softens her thoughts of him, and would make him, were he minded that it should be so, a friend forever. There may be girls who make a jest of discarded suitors; but they are generally very young; and the woman, having been something that did not broken much depth of tenderness. There are mercenary offers, too, that awaken only scorn and hate in the woman wooed for her money, and not for herself; but really to have touched a man's heart is something not to be forgotten while she lives.

Always she remembers how his eyes looked into hers; how, perhaps, he touched her hand with his, and how her heart ached when he turned away without that which she could not give him.

She loves some one else. Some other man has all the truth of her soul—always has and will have—but she cannot forget the one who turned from her feet with his way, and came no more. She is glad when she hears of his success, grieved when she knows that he has suffered; and when some day she hears that he is married—she who has herself been married for long years, perhaps—she who, at all events, would never have married him—she is glad then? I do not know. A woman's heart is a very strange thing. I do not believe she knows herself. Glad! Oh, yes—and is his wife pretty and nice! And then she says to herself that "he has quite forgotten," and "that, of course, is best," and cries a little.

Dimensions of the Lakes.

The length of Lake Superior on a curved line is 300 miles; greatest breadth, 150 miles; area, 38,875 square miles; area of water shed, 51,638 square miles; discharge at outlet, 90,743 cubic feet per second; length of coast line, 1,700 miles; temperature of surface water in Summer, 50 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit; of the water below 200 feet, 39 degrees; deepest sounding, 1,015 feet; elevation of its surface above the sea, 600 feet.

Lake Erie—length, 240 miles; greatest breadth, 60 miles; area, 9,322 square miles; area of water shed, 21,371 square miles; discharge at outlet, 242,894 cubic feet per second; deepest sounding, 240 feet; elevation of surface above the sea, 565 feet.

Lake Huron's length is 260 miles; greatest breadth, 100 miles; area, 29,432 square miles; discharge at outlet, 283,725 cubic feet per second; deepest sounding, 702 feet; elevation of surface above the sea, 578 feet.

The length of Lake Michigan is 320 miles; greatest length, from Milwaukee to Grand Haven—84 miles; deepest sounding, 870 feet; elevation of surface, 278 feet.

In length, Lake Ontario is 180 miles; greatest breadth, 55 miles; area, 17,181 square miles; discharge at outlet, 325,839 cubic feet per second; greatest depth, 600 feet. The grand total of these lakes (including several smaller lakes) is 108,391 square miles, showing that our lakes constitute about one-third of all the fresh water on the globe.

A Gigantic Lady.

Few statues exist at the present day of the size of "Nebuchadnezzar's Golden Image," in the plain of Dura. The country of the eccentric King Louis, of Bavaria, has, however, been personified in bronze on an equally Titanic scale. A traveler says:

"The great wonder of Munich is the colossal statue of Bavaria, which stands in a meadow just outside of the city. From a distance it seemed to be of the natural height, but as we came nearer and nearer it kept growing and growing, just as those mysterious people do in ghost stories, until at last we are standing under a great giantess having a wreath of laurel up in her hand, and with a lion crouched at her feet.

"The statue is made of bronze, sixty-four feet high, and if you take the granite pedestal into consideration (which is quite necessary, if you try to ascend this gigantic lady), the top of her head is 130 or 130 feet above the ground.

"We find it comparatively easy to go up inside of her by a little winding, iron staircase while we were under her skirts, but we had to stoop a little when we reached the waist, and it was really quite a feat to get through the neck.

"Once safely in the head there were comfortable seats for eight persons, and a pleasant outlook over the city from a little hole near the ear."

SOLD "SMUGGLED" SHAWLS.—The New York Star warns the public against dealing with peddlers who sell "smuggled" goods, and relates the following to point the warning:

He looked like a sailor and said he had pens for sale; and then he winked. He looked cautiously around the office and then whispered, "I've just landed a cargo of shawls, and I want to sell them. He had a silk dress there, which he had given a few tin kettles for in China, and he wanted to sell it for 'any thing' 'most' before he went back to ship. He just wanted to get a little more money.

He twisted the dress around his arm like a rope and showed how the camel's hair in it made it come all right again without a crease. He would take \$75 for it. He said it was worth that wholesale. Didn't want to pawn it; sooner throw it overboard; would take \$50 for it; \$40; he would sell for \$25, and sooner than go short of his grog, for \$18.

He made a sale, and the purchaser took home and surprised his wife with a real China silk, mixed with camel's hair, to make it more enduring.

"Guess," said the delighted husband. "Well, it would cost the Bowery about \$14."

"If that feller comes again!"

WOOSOCKET, R. I., has a population of 10,000, and neither a dancing school nor a lecture course.

The Care of the Eyes.

The necessity of taking proper care of these delicate and serviceable organs is rarely recognized fully until they begin to fail. Then pounds of cure fail to do what ounces of prevention could easily have accomplished. Now that during so many of our waking hours we must depend for light upon artificial means, and so many thousands of students and working people use their eyes all the long evening, a few statements bearing on this subject will be timely and may be profitable.

There are times when much exertion of the eyes is more hurtful than at others. Immediately after a full meal, when the blood is required in the stomach for purposes of digestion, not the eyes only, but the brain, the muscles, the whole body should rest. Compression of the throat, the chest and the feet act injuriously upon the eyes; therefore, if to meet the demands of common fashion, tight neckcloths, corsets and shoes must be worn in society, they should be laid aside when the pen, the needle or the book is taken in hand. After great bodily fatigue, or during mental distress, late at night when one is sleepy, or after a sleepless night, the eyes should not be taxed. It is common for convalescents to read much during their recovery. In this way the term of convalescence is prolonged, and the eyes sometimes permanently injured.

Young, growing persons, especially those just arriving at the age of puberty, need to be very careful how they use their eyes. As far as possible they should study only by sunlight, and when they have been refreshed by a night's sleep, rather than after the fatigue and confinement of the school hours.

In reading, the more closely the eye is confined to the page the more it is strained. Works of fiction, which require thought and so give the eyes rest while they are being read, are less straining to the vision than is novel reading which does not compel the reader to follow the eye-page the page. Reading from a broad page, in which the lines are long and the print is small, is very fatiguing, as it is difficult for the eye to take up the next line. Writing is easier for the sight than reading, but copying is harder than either reading or writing.

Reading when in motion, in cars, steamboats or on horseback, is very trying to the eyes because of the instinctive effort of the eye to maintain a steady focus on a continually changing object.

The management of light is of very great importance. So far as we may, we should imitate the example of the great Architect, and have our chandeliers suspended from the ceilings or so that the lighted, but which I had from the lady's own lips. Just as she was about to leave, at the end of Mr. Johnson's administration, the steward of the house took an inventory, and found that not one article of furniture was missing or broken, not a sheet, towel, or napkin was lost; and the house was in perfect order from top to bottom. She told me another fact, which I know the wives and daughters of the farmers of Wisconsin will be glad to hear. When she went into the White House she purchased two excellent cows. From the milk of these cows she made all the butter, used all the cream, and made all the ice-cream, used in the President's family during the term. When she went home she shipped these cows to Tennessee. Is it any wonder, ladies, that Mrs. Patterson received the first premium on butter at their late fair last fall?"

Both eyes when used should be equally exposed to the light. The frequent practice of reading and sewing with one eye toward the window or the lamp is very injurious; light should come slantingly over the shoulder or be so shaded that the eye shall not suffer from its brilliancy. When the eyes are weak, the light is experienced by closing them for a few moments or by looking at objects at a distance.

A flickering light is very trying to the eye. One reason why the eyes can do so much more work without fatigue by day than by night is because the action of sunlight is equable and unvarying. But in artificial illumination, as it is impossible perfectly to regulate the supply of air and of combustible material, the light is flickering and unsteady. The most constant and unchanging flame is produced by the glass chimney of the Argand burner. If the eye is shaded from the direct rays of this lamp, the intensity of the light may be much reduced and consequently the strain on the nerve of vision considerably lessened.

NEWS SUMMARY.

GERMANY'S still popular at the South. A duel was fought recently in Mississippi in which one of the parties was instantly killed.

The Metropolitan Theater, New York, was raided on by the police and the band of can-can dancers arrested and locked up.

The Michigan State Fish Commissioners placed 40,000 California salmon six months old in the State river. Only three fish died on the trip.

It is reported that the Mormons in the United States propose to found colonies in Mexico, with the intention of emigrating en masse from Utah.

It is reported that Queen Victoria has written to Emperor William urging him to compromise the ecclesiastical conflict in Germany.

DISPATCHES from Paris say snow storms were unusually severe in the mountains. Avalanches are feared and small hamlets are completely snowed out.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a bill from the House of Representatives for the United States to participate in the Centennial.

General O'Day has ordered the commanding officer at Fort Laramie to send a company of cavalry from Camp Sheridan to overhaul a party of miners in Black Hills, and expel them from the Indian territory.

Information received relative to the tobacco crop of Virginia represents it as the largest raised within the limits of the Commonwealth. Notwithstanding the immense yield of the present year, prices continue to improve.

The President has issued a proclamation commanding all disloyal persons in Warren County, Mississippi (the Vicksburg region), to disperse, and retire peaceably to their homes within five days from date, and submit themselves to the lawful authority.

Eight or ten inches of snow fell at New York on Sunday, and a fall of twenty inches was reported at Patterson, N. J. The storm extended throughout the Eastern and Middle States, and telegraphic communication is seriously interfered with.

The friends of Stokes, who killed Fisk, have again applied to the Governor for his pardon, urging that he has been already imprisoned two years, a pardon should now issue. His counsel deny any intention to get him out on habeas corpus.

The suit of Josephine Mansfield against the estate of the late James Fisk, Jr., to recover the value of two promissory notes with interest, amounting altogether to \$25,000, resulted in favor of the plaintiff.

At the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company dispatches have been received announcing that all but one of the cabin passengers on board the steamer Japan have been saved, and that in all, so far, 120 persons were known to be rescued. There is great probability that a large number will yet be saved from the ship.

A SPECIAL from Washington says a careful canvass of the Electoral College of the United States shows that the bill restoring the coffee and tea tax will be passed; consequently there is no prospect of any change on this point, which is not necessary to provide the additional revenue.

JAMES LEWIS, uncle of Charles Lewis, stated that he knew Charles was alive. He was not in the hands of confederates of Mosher and Douglas, and as an incentive for them to restore the boy, a reward of \$50,000 was offered. He refused to give further information.

A NEW civil suit has been commenced against Wm. M. Tweed, in which Edward Mayner is joined as defendant, on behalf of the city to recover from both \$350,000, alleged to have been fraudulently received by Tweed, and to be paid to the city by the State Department, and fraudulently certified by Tweed, as Deputy Street Commissioner, to the payment of a large sum of money to the city.

ARMED executive documents laid before the House previous to adjournment, were letters from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the estimates of appropriations as follows: \$175,000 for collecting and subsisting the Apache Indians in Arizona, for the year ending June 30, 1875; \$100,000 for the Indians of the Central Superintendency; and \$20,000 for removing the Modocs in Oregon to the Indian Territory.

THOMAS TILTON having failed in court in his attempt to avoid a bill of particulars, appeal to the public in his usual bombastic style. Beecher keeps straight ahead about his style and seems determined to give Tilton all the law he wants. Since he now has the court to prove in court what he has long asserted against Beecher, it matters little what he may say in a card to the public so long as he fails to furnish the necessary evidence in court.

The color line in the New Orleans schools is so difficult to let the white is colored. The wealthy, ostentatious and mulatto, who have been, since the election, disposed to go with the Democrats, very generally declare that their children shall not be driven out; that before the war no such issue was raised in the schools and they will fight before submitting. And, on the other hand, those who have a high voice say he and his friends, who are the children of white men, will meet the colored people in the light-colored people are greatly excited, as well as the coal-black, against whom the issue was raised.

WIT AND HUMOR.

The cheapest umbrellas are borrowed ones, and they make the borrower feel cheap when attention is called to them.

A MISSOURIAN woman wholed his wife, who was a cripple, three miles to see a funeral. The poor lady said it was the first day's real enjoyment she had seen for seven years.

A boy found a pocket-book, and returned it to its owner, who gave him a five cent piece. The boy looked at the coin an instant, and then handing it reluctantly back, audibly sighed, as he said, "I can't change it."

"Go to grass!" is swearing when used in New Hampshire. At least they are chewing a deacon down there for using that expression. "We'd like the post and what they say when they put up stovepipe."—Rome Sent.

SENATOR STEWART proposes to marry a strawberry blonde. We beg to congratulate him, though 'pon honor we don't blunder. Is she, for instance, anything like a strawberry nose?—Rochester Chronicle.

"Now, boys, suppose twelve men divide forty-eight bushels of corn equally, how many is that for each?" Boldest boy—"Please, sir, we've not got that far."

"Your teacher told me you had learned a't the first four rules?" Boy—"Yes, sir, but we have always done our sums in potatoes or turnips—we never had any corn."

THERE is a story of a country clergyman who was sent for suddenly to go to a cottage where a woman lay in bed.

"Well, my friend," said the pastor, "what induced you to send for me?" The patient, who was rather deaf, appealed to his wife. "What do he say?" "He says," answered the woman, "that the deuce did you send for him for!"

EDUCATION.—"Hobson, they tell me you have taken your boy away from the public school. What's that for?"

"Cause the master ain't fit to teach us."

"Why, I've heard he's a very good teacher."

"Well, all I know is he wanted to make Tom spell 'laters with a p'!"

BALTIMORE wants more first-class hotels and has determined to build them.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE.

A bill was introduced by Smith for the construction of the Oregon Central Pacific Railroad and Telegraph line.

Holman's resolution against subsidies was lost in the House refusing to consider the rule and adjoint the resolution, yeas 140, nays 73, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Pace introduced a bill to exclude Chinese immigrants from the benefits of the naturalization acts.

In the House, Mr. Bradley, from the Public Lands Committee, introduced a bill for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon and Territories at a minimum price of \$20 an acre, and in limited quantities, excluding lands containing gold, silver, copper or coal.

Also, a bill to amend the Act of February 17, 1853, in relation to mineral lands, and bill granting right of way for railroad in Utah, Cottonwood, Utah. All referred to Committee of the Whole upon a point of order, that the bills disposed of public property.

Garfield asked unanimous consent to report and have passed the bill appropriating \$30,000 to defray the expenses of King Kalakaua and suite. Hereafter objected and the bill was not received.

Atroll, of California, introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the improvement of Mare Island Navy Yard. Referred.

Cox offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to require from the president and cashier of all national banks in New York city a report under oath, within ten days, of the exact amount of gold coin, certificates and checks or memoranda of indebtedness held by such banks at the close of business on the 19th of December, and to transmit the same to the House. Referred.

Barber introduced a resolution directing the expenses of the navy. Over this motion there was a lively debate; Creecher declared that the Navy Department was not for political purposes. After speeches on both sides the motion was rejected.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADJUTED.

Davidson, of the Ways and Means Committee, reported the refusal of H. R. 17, to answer certain questions asked him by the committee respecting his distribution of the \$250,000 from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to aid in procuring the additional subsidies for the China mail service. The report of Davidson's examination was then read, and Daves moved its adoption in order that the Speaker might issue his warrant for the arrest of Davidson for contempt. After a long discussion this motion was agreed to. But it seems to be of no avail, for the next day Davidson presented a medical certificate, signed by Richard B. Irwin, witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, is not in a physical condition to proceed to his arrest at the bar of the House, or be subjected to any mental excitement.

Daves remarked that the Committee of Ways and Means under the circumstances would not instruct the Sergeant-at-Arm to bring Irwin before the House.

Daves then offered a resolution authorizing the committee to hold sessions for the investigation in New York.

Hogan offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether restrictions are placed on telegraphic communications to the Press and to individuals.

Adopted.

Donnan, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing 2,500 copies of the Annual Report of 1874, and 1,000 copies of the report of 1873, stating that the former would cost 45 cents each, and the latter 40 cents each. The resolution passed.

Randall offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to make a detailed statement of the disbursement of the contingent fund in each bureau of that department. Adopted.

Hager presented a memorial of citizens of California asking the privilege of buying a large tract of land in the Territory of Alaska, and to establish ship yards there for the construction of ships. Referred to the Committee on Indian Territory.

A number of petitions were presented from temperance organizations, ministers and others of various States asking Congress to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor in the District of Columbia.

The Chair presented resolutions of the Arkansas Legislature for the repeal of the act on lead tobacco.

Mitchell, of Oregon, presented a petition from citizens of his State, asking for the passage of a bill granting aid to the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Wright offered a bill in the nature of a substitute for the bill to provide for the better government of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Morton submitted the following and asked for its present consideration:

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the validity of the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, under the seal of the addressed State. And that the Committee on Privileges and Elections are instructed to examine and report thereon to the Senate.

There was considerable discussion in regard to the method of governing the District of Columbia, the pending amendment being that of Morton's, to provide for the election instead of appointment of Commissioners.

Although much was said on both sides no action was taken.

A motion was made by Boreman that the vote by which the Senate in May last rejected the bill to establish the Territory of Pemina, and provide a temporary government there, be reconsidered, and the bill be referred to the Committee on Territories. Agreed to.

Edmunds called up the House bill to provide for the reduction of the Revenue of the United States, and to preserve the order of the laws. Passed.

John Sherman, the pending bill to provide a better government for the District of Columbia was laid aside, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to provide for the resumption of specie payment. Under the action of the Senate the bill was not received.

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SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Business has continued good in all departments, trade for the week past, with a slight interruption on account of the holidays. Grain and domestic produce have been a little higher, and the demand continuing good, and the unusually pleasant weather favoring the producers in transporting their grain, without damage, to the seaboard. Already, according to the latest advices, at least one-half of our surplus crop has been exported, and with a continuance of business for good quality are hard to obtain, even at advanced prices. The estimate of tonnage shipped during the week past, shows a consequent rate of freight are very low, and declining. Chartered at this date offered at least \$2 for first-class grain vessels to ports in the United Kingdom direct. The price of wheat remains unchanged. Flour is in demand at current rates. Barley is in fair demand, and for the best brewing prices have declined. Oats are steady and firm. Corn has declined, mostly on that received being in poor condition—damp and wet. Rye is in light demand. Buckwheat is in fair request. Beans are in demand at good prices. Potatoes of good quality are hard to obtain, even at advanced prices. Onions are in demand at better prices. Wool is more inquired for, and prices are hard to obtain.

WHEAT.—Transactions have been large during the past week, chiefly for export, and the large fleet of ships, all of which are being loaded and dispatched as fast as the grain can be brought forward from the interior. Prices are generally higher, and the demand is increasing. The latest Liverpool quotations are \$1.10 1/2 to \$1.11 1/2 for No. 1, and \$1.10 1/4 to \$1.10 3/4 for No. 2. The receipts from the interior for the week past, were 1,200,000 bushels, and within the week past have been 1,500,000 bushels for the United Kingdom, carrying 5,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour valued at \$800,000. The rates of freight paid at this date to United Kingdom is 45 cents per bushel, and to other foreign ports 30 cents per bushel.

WHEAT.—An exceedingly active business is in progress, the demand for wheat being very large, and the supply is very limited. The remaining stationary at our last quotations. Nearly all the mills are busy, running full blast, and the demand for wheat is very large. The prices for wheat are as follows: Superfine, \$3.00 1/2 to \$3.01 1/2; Standard, \$3.00 1/4 to \$3.00 3/4; Extra No. 1, \$2.99 1/2 to \$3.00; Extra No. 2, \$2.98 1/2 to \$2.99 1/2; Extra No. 3, \$2.97 1/2 to \$2.98 1/2; Extra No. 4, \$2.96 1/2 to \$2.97 1/2; Extra No. 5, \$2.95 1/2 to \$2.96 1/2; Extra No. 6, \$2.94 1/2 to \$2.95 1/2; Extra No. 7, \$2.93 1/2 to \$2.94 1/2; Extra No. 8, \$2.92 1/2 to \$2.93 1/2; Extra No. 9, \$2.91 1/2 to \$2.92 1/2; Extra No. 10, \$2.90 1/2 to \$2.91 1/2; Extra No. 11, \$2.89 1/2 to \$2.90 1/2; Extra No. 12, \$2.88 1/2 to \$2.89 1/2; Extra No. 13, \$2.87 1/2 to \$2.88 1/2; Extra No. 14, \$2.86 1/2 to \$2.87 1/2; Extra No. 15, \$2.85 1/2 to \$2.86 1/2; Extra No. 16, \$2.84 1/2 to \$2.85 1/2; Extra No. 17, \$2.83 1/2 to \$2.84 1/2; Extra No. 18, \$2.82 1/2 to \$2.83 1/2; Extra No. 19, \$2.81 1/2 to \$2.82 1/2; Extra No. 20, \$2.80 1/2 to \$2.81 1/2; Extra No. 21, \$2.79 1/2 to \$2.80 1/2; Extra No. 22, \$2.78 1/2 to \$2.79 1/2; Extra No. 23, \$2.77 1/2 to \$2.78 1/2; Extra No. 24, \$2.76 1/2 to \$2.77 1/2; Extra No. 25, \$2.75 1/2 to \$2.76 1/2; Extra No. 26, \$2.74 1/2 to \$2.75 1/2; Extra No. 27, \$2.73 1/2 to \$2.74 1/2; Extra No. 28, \$2.72 1/2 to \$2.73 1/2; Extra No. 29, \$2.71 1/2 to \$2.72 1/2; Extra No. 30, \$2.70 1/2 to \$2.71 1/2; Extra No. 31, \$2.69 1/2 to \$2.70 1/2; Extra No. 32, \$2.68 1/2 to \$2.69 1/2; Extra No. 33, \$2.67 1/2 to \$2.68 1/2; Extra No. 34, \$2.66 1/2 to \$2.67 1/2; Extra No. 35, \$2.65 1/2 to \$2.66 1/2; Extra No. 36, \$2.64 1/2 to \$2.65 1/2; Extra No. 37, \$2.63 1/2 to \$2.64 1/2; Extra No. 38, \$2.62 1/2 to \$2.63 1/2; Extra No. 39, \$2.61 1/2 to \$2.62 1/2; Extra No. 40, \$2.60 1/2 to \$2.61 1/2; Extra No. 41, \$2.59 1/2 to \$2.60 1/2; Extra No. 42, \$2.58 1/2 to \$2.59 1/2; Extra No. 43, \$2.57 1/2 to \$2.58 1/2; Extra No. 44, \$2.56 1/2 to \$2.57 1/2; Extra No. 45, \$2.55 1/2 to \$2.56 1/2; Extra No. 46, \$2.54 1/2 to \$2.55 1/2; Extra No. 47, \$2.53 1/2 to \$2.54 1/2; Extra No. 48, \$2.52 1/2 to \$2.53 1/2; Extra No. 49, \$2.51 1/2 to \$2.52 1/2; Extra No. 50, \$2.50 1/2 to \$2.51 1/2; Extra No. 51, \$2.49 1/2 to \$2.50 1/2; Extra No. 52, \$2.48 1/2 to \$2.49 1/2; Extra No. 53, \$2.47 1/2 to \$2.48 1/2; Extra No. 54, \$2.46 1/2 to \$2.47 1/2; Extra No. 55, \$2.45 1/2 to \$2.46 1/2; Extra No. 56, \$2.44 1/2 to \$2.45 1/2; Extra No. 57, \$2.43 1/2 to \$2.44 1/2; Extra No. 58, \$2.42 1/2 to \$2.43 1/2; Extra No. 59, \$2.41 1/2 to \$2.42 1/2; Extra No. 60, \$2.40 1/2 to \$2.41 1/2; Extra No. 61, \$2.39 1/2 to \$2.40 1/2; Extra No. 62, \$2.38 1/2 to \$2.39 1/2; Extra No. 63, \$2.37 1/2 to \$2.38 1/2; Extra No. 64, \$2.36 1/2 to \$2.37 1/2; Extra No. 65, \$2.35 1/2 to \$2.36 1/2; Extra No. 66, \$2.34 1/2 to \$2.35 1/2; Extra No. 67, \$2.33 1/2 to \$2.34 1/2; Extra No. 68, \$2.32 1/2 to \$2.33 1/2; Extra No. 69, \$2.31 1/2 to \$2.32 1/2; Extra No. 70, \$2.30 1/2 to \$2.31 1/2; Extra No. 71, \$2.29 1/2 to \$2.30 1/2; Extra No. 72, \$2.28 1/2 to \$2.29 1/2; Extra No. 73, \$2.27 1/2 to \$2.28 1/2; Extra No. 74, \$2.26 1/2 to \$2.27 1/2; Extra No. 75, \$2.25 1/2 to \$2.26 1/2; Extra No. 76, \$2.24 1/2 to \$2.25 1/2; Extra No. 77, \$2.23 1/2 to \$2.24 1/2; Extra No. 78, \$2.22 1/2 to \$2.23 1/2; Extra No. 79, \$2.21 1/2 to \$2.22 1/2; Extra No. 80, \$2.20 1/2 to \$2.21 1/2; Extra No. 81, \$2.19 1/2 to \$2.20 1/2; Extra No. 82, \$2.18 1/2 to \$2.19 1/2; Extra No. 83, \$2.17 1/2 to \$2.18 1/2; Extra No. 84, \$2.16 1/2 to \$2.17 1/2; Extra No. 85, \$2.15 1/2 to \$2.16 1/2; Extra No. 86, \$2.14 1/2 to \$2.15 1/2; Extra No. 87, \$2.13 1/2 to \$2.14 1/2; Extra No. 88, \$2.12 1/2 to \$2.13 1/2; Extra No. 89, \$2.11 1/2 to \$2.12 1/2; Extra No. 90, \$2.10 1/2 to \$2.11 1/2; Extra No. 91, \$2.09 1/2 to \$2.10 1/2; Extra No. 92, \$2.08 1/2 to \$2.09 1/2; Extra No. 93, \$2.07 1/2 to \$2.08 1/2; Extra No. 94, \$2.06 1/2 to \$2.07 1/2; Extra No. 95, \$2.05 1/2 to \$2.06 1/2; Extra No. 96, \$2.04 1/2 to \$2.05 1/2; Extra No. 97, \$2.03 1/2 to \$2.04 1/2; Extra No. 98, \$2.02 1/2 to \$2.03 1/2; Extra No. 99, \$2.01 1/2 to \$2.02 1/2; Extra No. 100, \$2.00 1/2 to \$2.01 1/2; Extra No. 101, \$1.99 1/2 to \$2.00 1/2; Extra No. 102, \$1.98 1/2 to \$1.99 1/2; Extra No. 103, \$1.97 1/2 to \$1.98 1/2; Extra No. 104, \$1.96 1/2 to \$1.97 1/2; Extra No. 105, \$1.95 1/2 to \$1.96 1/2; Extra No. 106, \$1.94 1/2 to \$1.95 1/2; Extra No. 107, \$1.93 1/2 to \$1.94 1/2; Extra No. 108, \$1.92 1/2 to \$1.93 1/2; Extra No. 109, \$1.91 1/2 to \$1.92 1/2; Extra No. 110, \$1.90 1/2 to \$1.91 1/2; Extra No. 111, \$1.89 1/2 to \$1.90 1/2; Extra No. 112, \$1.88 1/2 to \$1.89 1/2; Extra No. 113, \$1.87 1/2 to \$1.88 1/2; Extra No. 114, \$1.86 1/2 to \$1.87 1/2; Extra No. 115, \$1.85 1/2 to \$1.86 1/2; Extra No. 116, \$1.84 1/2 to \$1.85 1/2; Extra No. 117, \$1.83 1/2 to \$1.84 1/2; Extra No. 118, \$1.82 1/2 to \$1.83 1/2; Extra No. 119, \$1.81 1/2 to \$1.82 1/2; Extra No. 120, \$1.80 1/2 to \$1.81 1/2; Extra No. 121, \$1.79 1/2 to \$1.80 1/2; Extra No. 122, \$1.78 1/2 to \$1.79 1/2; Extra No. 123, \$1.77 1/2 to \$1.78 1/2; Extra No. 124, \$1.76 1/2 to \$1.77 1/2; Extra No. 125, \$1.75 1/2 to \$1.76 1/2; Extra No. 126, \$1.74 1/2 to \$1.75 1/2; Extra No. 127, \$1.73 1/2 to \$1.74 1/2; Extra No. 128, \$1.72 1/2 to \$1.73 1/2; Extra No. 129, \$1.71 1/2 to \$1.72 1/2; Extra No. 130, \$1.70 1/2 to \$1.71 1/2; Extra No. 131, \$1.69 1/2 to \$1.70 1/2; Extra No. 132, \$1.68 1/2 to \$1.69 1/2; Extra No. 133, \$1.67 1/2 to \$1.68 1/2; Extra No. 134, \$1.66 1/2 to \$1.67 1/2; Extra No. 135, \$1.65 1/2 to \$1.66 1/2; Extra No. 136, \$1.64 1/2 to \$1.65 1/2; Extra No. 137, \$1.63 1/2 to \$1.64 1/2; Extra No. 138, \$1.62 1/2 to \$1.63 1/2; Extra No. 139, \$1.61 1/2 to \$1.62 1/2; Extra No. 140, \$1.60 1/2 to \$1.61 1/2; Extra No. 141, \$1.59 1/2 to \$1.60 1/2; Extra No. 142, \$1.58 1/2 to \$1.59 1/2; Extra No. 143, \$1.57 1/2 to \$1.58 1/2; Extra No. 144, \$1.56 1/2 to \$1.57 1/2; Extra No. 145, \$1.55 1/2 to \$1.56 1/2; Extra No. 146, \$1.54 1/2 to \$1.55 1/2; Extra No. 147, \$1.53 1/2 to \$1.54 1/2; Extra No. 148, \$1.52 1/2 to \$1.53 1/2; Extra No. 149, \$1.51 1/2 to \$1.52 1/2; Extra No. 150, \$1.50 1/2 to \$1.51 1/2; Extra No. 151, \$1.49 1/2 to \$1.50 1/2; Extra No. 152, \$1.48 1/2 to \$1.49 1/2; Extra No. 153, \$1.47 1/2 to \$1.48 1/2; Extra No. 154, \$1.46 1/2 to \$1.47 1/2; Extra No. 155, \$1.45 1/2 to \$1.46 1/2; Extra No. 156, \$1.44 1/2 to \$1.45 1/2; Extra No. 157, \$1.43 1/2 to \$1.44 1/2; Extra No. 158, \$1.42 1/2 to \$1.43 1/2; Extra No. 159, \$1.41 1/2 to \$1.42 1/2; Extra No. 160, \$1.40 1/2 to \$1.41 1/2; Extra No. 161, \$1.39 1/2 to \$1.40 1/2; Extra No. 162, \$1.38 1/2 to \$1.39 1/2; Extra No. 163, \$1.37 1/2 to \$1.38 1/2; Extra No. 164, \$1.36 1/2 to \$1.37 1/2; Extra No. 165, \$1.35 1/2 to \$1.36 1/2; Extra No. 166, \$1.34 1/2 to \$1.35 1/2; Extra No. 167, \$1.33 1/2 to \$1.34 1/2; Extra No. 168, \$1.32 1/2 to \$1.33 1/2; Extra No. 169, \$1.31 1/2 to \$1.32 1/2; Extra No. 170, \$1.30 1/2 to \$1.31 1/2; Extra No. 171, \$1.29 1/2 to \$1.30 1/2; Extra No. 172, \$1.28 1/2 to \$1.29 1/2; Extra No. 173, \$1.27 1/2 to \$1.28 1/2; Extra No. 174, \$1.26 1/2 to \$1.27 1/2; Extra No. 175, \$1.25 1/2 to \$1.26 1/2; Extra No. 176, \$1.24 1/2 to \$1.25 1/2; Extra No. 177, \$1.23 1/2 to \$1.24 1/2; Extra No. 178, \$1.22 1/2 to \$1.23 1/2; Extra No. 179, \$1.21 1/2 to \$1.22 1/2; Extra No. 180, \$1.20 1/2 to \$1.21 1/2; Extra No. 181, \$1.19 1/2 to \$1.20 1/2; Extra No. 182, \$1.18 1/2 to \$1.19 1/2; Extra No. 183, \$1.17 1/2 to \$1.18 1/2; Extra No. 184, \$1.16 1/2 to \$1.17 1/2; Extra No. 185, \$1.15 1/2 to \$1.16 1/2; Extra No. 186, \$1.14 1/2 to \$1.15 1/2; Extra No. 187, \$1.13 1/2 to \$1.14 1/2; Extra No. 188, \$1.12 1/2 to \$1.13 1/2; Extra No. 189, \$1.11 1/2 to \$1.12 1/2; Extra No. 190, \$1.10 1/2 to \$1.11 1/2; Extra No. 191, \$1.09 1/2 to \$1.10 1/2; Extra No. 192, \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.09 1/2; Extra No. 193, \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.08 1/2; Extra No. 194, \$1.06 1/2 to \$1.07 1/2; Extra No. 195, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.06 1/2; Extra No. 196, \$1.04 1/2 to \$1.05 1/2; Extra No. 197, \$1.03 1/2 to \$1.04 1/2; Extra No. 198, \$1.02 1/2 to \$1.03 1/2; Extra No. 199, \$1.01 1/2 to \$1.02 1/2; Extra No. 200, \$1.00 1/2 to \$1.01 1/2; Extra No. 201, \$0.99 1/2 to \$1.00 1/2; Extra No. 202, \$0.98 1/2 to \$0.99 1/2; Extra No. 203, \$0.97 1/2 to \$0.98 1/2; Extra No. 204, \$0.96 1/2 to \$0.97 1/2; Extra No. 205, \$0.95 1/2 to \$0.96 1/2; Extra No. 206, \$0.94 1/2 to \$0.95 1/2; Extra No. 207, \$0.93 1/2 to \$0.94 1/2; Extra No. 208, \$0.92 1/2 to \$0.93 1/2; Extra No. 209, \$0.91 1/2 to \$0.92 1/2; Extra No. 210, \$0.90 1/2 to \$0.91 1/2; Extra No. 211, \$0.89 1/2 to \$0.90 1/2; Extra No. 212, \$0.88 1/2 to \$0.89 1/2; Extra No. 213, \$0.87 1/2 to \$0.88 1/2; Extra No. 214, \$0.86 1/2 to \$0.87 1/2; Extra No. 215, \$0.85 1/2 to \$0.86 1/2; Extra No. 216, \$0.84 1/2 to \$0.85 1/2; Extra No. 217, \$0.83 1/2 to \$0.84 1/2; Extra No. 218, \$0.82 1/2 to \$0.83 1/2; Extra No. 219, \$0.81 1/2 to \$0.82 1/2; Extra No. 220, \$0.80 1/2 to \$0.81 1/2; Extra No. 221, \$0.79 1/2 to \$0.80 1/2; Extra No. 222, \$0.78 1/2 to \$0.79 1/2; Extra No. 223, \$0.77